FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WOMAN'S COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Reds lost last stronghold in South Korea. Britain embargoed all strategic shipments to Red China; U.S. suspended aid ban on nations trading with Reds. Critics of some Admin. policies heard at MacArthur probe. Big 4 deputy ministers ended fruitless Paris talks. British-Iranian oil talks collapsed; Iran seized firm. De Gaullists emerged as strongest party in France.*

Domestic News. *21 Red leaders indicted for conspiracy. Congress bodies eased economic curbs, boosted taxes. President signed draft bill, formed psychological war board. CIO "work stoppage" tied up shipping throughout U.S.*

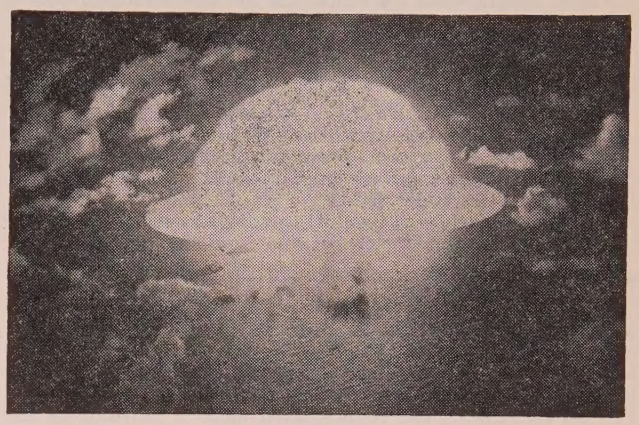
KOREA

Air Battles. With little change in ground fighting this week the U.S. and Red Chinese air forces fought 4 air battles south of the Yalu River June 17-20 with as many as 98 planes engaged at a time. Results: 9 Red planes destroyed (6 MIG-15 jets, 2 IL-2 Stormovik propeller planes, 1 Yak-9 propeller plane), 1 probably destroyed, 14 damaged, against 2 U.S. planes destroyed (1 Mustang, 1 Sabre jet) and a jet missing. The increased Red air activity coincided with a buildup of Chinese forces in central Korea north of the 38th parallel. U.S. bombers also hit Hamhung, Pyongyang and Chinnampo. 2 U.S. fighter aces were named to commands in the 4th Fighter-Interceptor Wing of the 5th Air Force in Korea June 17: Col. Francis S. Gabreski, of Oil City, Pa., made deputy wing commander, and Lt. Col. Glenn T. Eagleston, Alhambra, Calif., promoted to group commander. The 4th Wing flies F-86 Sabres. [See Vol. IV, p. 270C]

Reds Quit South Korea. The Reds lost their last stronghold in South Korea June 21 when UN troops took Kaesong, 3 mi. south of the 38th parallel and 35 mi. northwest of Seoul on the western front. It was the first major city taken by the Reds when they attacked last June 25. Otherwise this week's ground war was marked by (1) UN abandonment and Red reoccupation of Pyonggang June 17 (UN troops never actually stayed in it after taking it June 13; town is at apex of former Red "Iron Triangle"); (2) UN capture of ridges commanding the "punch bowl" mountainous region north of Inje and the cutting of the inland road east of Kansong on the east end of the front in what may be a flanking move; (3) 8th Army Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet's statement at the front June 16 that he expected "a third round of the Chinese spring offensive" now that the UN forces had won back all the ground the Reds had taken. [See p. 185B]

Atrocities. A 24th Div. spokesman said June 16 the retreating Reds bound and shot or bludgeoned 7 U.S. prisoners to death and wounded an 8th west of Hwachon. The victims were found May 30 by a patrol. It was the first such report since late last year. Meantime South Korean Defense Min. Chang Kyung Keun said only 799 Korean draftees died through March and only 9,702 deserted. But Assemblymen backed the charges that 50,000 had died, several hundred thousand had fled because of cruel treatment. [See pp. 186E, 153K, 81D-E; Vol. X, 363A]

Atom Fireball at Eniwetok



Joint Task Force 3

New atomic weapons were tested at Eniwetok Atoll in April and May. Scene above was described only as a "nuclear detonation" by AEC which released photo June 13. [See p. 188N]

2 U.S. Warships Damaged. 26 seamen were killed when the U.S. destroyer *Walke* was damaged by an underwater explosion off Pusan June 12, presumably by a drifting mine. The ship made the Japanese port of Sasebo June 15. The minesweeper *Thomson* was hit by Red shore batteries off the Korean east coast June 14 with 3 killed. They were the 6th and 7th U.S. warships damaged or sunk in the war. [See p. 162B-C]

Casualties. U.S. casualties announced June 20 and covering the week through June 15 rose by 3,287 to 73,604, including 12,202 killed. The U.S. Army June 15 estimated enemy casualties at 1,143,361 (half Chinese, half North Korean), up 28,250 in 5 days. Non-U.S. UN losses have been put at 184,406, including 180,000 South Koreans. The U.S. Navy said June 18 it had inflicted 8,635 Red casualties in 4 months of bombardment of Korea coastal cities. [See p. 185H]

Brig. Gen. Crawford E. Sams, 49, who led a 4-man mission behind the Korean lines to check reports of bubonic plague, said in Washington June 18: "Hundreds of thousands" of Red troops & civilians have died from typhus, smallpox and typhoid; losses from disease outnumber combat losses 3 or 4 to 1; no Russian medical supplies have arrived. [See p. 153E]

Britain Embargoes Red China. Britain June 19 ordered licensing of all exports to China and Hong Kong, effective June 25, to keep strategic war materials out of Red China but unlike the U.S. promised to permit non-strategic shipments freely. The action was in response to the UN Gen. Assembly resolution May 18 for an arms embargo voted by 47 nations and supported by 6 of 8 abstainers. Deadline for notifying the UN of compliance was June 18; 16 nations responded by June 19. One, the U.S., told the UN that a complete ban would speed peace but no formal action was requested now. [See pp. 194D, 185J]

Chou Discusses Weather. James Reston reported in *The N.Y. Times* June 21 that when the Swedish Ambassador in Peking called on Premier Chou En-lai recently to say goodby and ask

whether there was anything he could report to his government or the UN about Korea Chou "replied with an irrelevancy about the weather." [See p. 185D]

WESTERN ALLIES

Big 4 Talks Collapse. The U.S., Britain and France broke off talks with Russia in Paris June 21 and gave up trying to work out an agenda for a Big 4 Council of Foreign Ministers conference on world problems. They informed Soviet Deputy Forgn. Min. Andrei A. Gromyko that further negotiations—begun March 4—on the deputy level are of "no practical utility." But they urged Russia to accept their previous invitation to hold the conference on what has already been agreed on.

Russia offered June 20 to discuss its treaties with China and other Red satellites if the West agreed to put U.S. bases abroad and the North Atlantic Treaty on the agenda. The West refused on the grounds that the 4 ministers could not discuss something that 12 nations had signed. Said U.S. Deputy Dr. Philip C. Jessup: "The individual and collective right of self-defense is inalienable. It is not for sale to the Soviet Union."

The 4 deputies met 74 times. At the end Gromyko read a 30-page statement accusing the West of breaking off the talks to pursue plans of aggression against Russia. [See p. 179B-C]

PEACE—SOVIET STYLE. When Soviet Amb.-to-U.S. Alexander S. Panyushkin arrived in Goeteborg, Sweden June 18 en route home, fellow passengers said he had 2 "simple" recipes for peace in Korea and for a 4-power conference: (1) the U.S. and its allies to "cease fighting"; (2) "accede to the Soviet Union's fully justified agenda demands—it's as simple as that." [See pp. 194B, 4L-M]

U.S. Suspends Foreign Aid Ban. The Natl. Security Council, with Pres. Truman chairman, suspended June 15 the ban on economic aid to nations shipping war-potential supplies to Russia or its satellites. The ban, which was to take effect June 18, was in an amendment to a supplemental appropriation by Sen. James P. Kem (R., Mo.). The council acted under a provision of the Kem amendment authorizing suspensions for up to 90 days if needed to promote U.S. security.

The general suspension allows U.S. aid to continue temporarily without change. The council also specifically exempted Austria and Norway from the aid ban because conditions in those 2 countries make ending Soviet trade difficult or impossible and because their shipments are of little military benefit to the Communists. As soon as possible, the council will consider each other aid recipient and either give it a specific exemption or drop it from the general exemption according to the merits of the case. The council also let aid recipients know that it was dissatisfied with their progress in cutting off exports to the Reds and expected improvement.

Presidential Press Secy. Joseph Short, in announcing the council's action, emphasized that export of war-potential goods to the Soviet bloc "has long been embargoed not only by the U.S., but by . . . most of the free world. The exceptions approved today don't change the embargo." [See p. 193K]

Kem charged June 16 that the council "evaded the plain intent of Congress." "The President may consider the exchange of caviar for American blood to be in the security interests of the U.S.," he said. "The Congress does not." But Sen. Kenneth D. McKellar (D., Tenn.) said he understood when the amendment was adopted that authority to make exceptions would be "very sweeping" and "the President would have full power . . . to suspend the operation of the amendment." [See p. 180B]

South Europe Chiefs Named. U.S. Adm. Robert B. Carney was named commander-in-chief of Allied forces in Southern Europe by Allied Supreme Commander Dwight D. Eisenhower in Paris June 18. Carney's deputies: Italian Gen. Maurizio Lazzaro de Castiglioni, 63, as ground forces commander, and USAF Maj. Gen. David M. Schlatter, 50, as air forces commander in the region. Carney will also command Allied naval forces in the Mediterranean. [See pp. 179C, 147P; Vol. X, 284K]

Civil-Military Pact. The 12 NATO nations signed an agreement in London June 19 defining the extent of civilian jurisdiction of a host country over NATO troops stationed in it. In most instances (security especially) the laws of the host country are paramount. Gen. Eisenhower called the pact "probably unprecedented in peacetime." It must be ratified. [See p. 147N]

ERP Report. The European Marshall Plan countries said June 11 (in the annual report of the Org. for European Econ. Coop.) that they will strive toward "complete recovery while at the same time maintaining the defense effort" during the next year of the European Recovery Program. It reported: $11 billion in ERP aid to West Europe to date has enabled the Europeans to earn $29 billion in real income; West Europe's deficit in dollar trade was $8 billion in 1947, $1 billion in 1950. [See p. 155P]

16 U.S. Congressmen, who returned to Washington June 19 after spending 10 days in 6 West European countries, praised the U.S. military and economic aid programs, said West Europe was making progress in both fields, urged more European cooperation. Gen. Omar N. Bradley said June 15 of his recent tour that he was gratified by French rearmament and industrial progress, now 135% of prewar capacity. [See p. 179C]

U.S. Arms to Yugoslavia. Belgrade reported June 18 that about $1 million of U.S. arms was shipped to Yugoslavia in May —first such shipment since Marshal Tito broke with the Cominform 3 years ago. The U.S. Defense Dept. confirmed some of the details June 19, said the U.S. and other North Atlantic countries wanted "to aid Yugoslavia to maintain its independence in the face of growing Soviet pressures." U.S., British and French economic experts, meeting in London, agreed to recommend that their governments underwrite Yugoslavia's trade deficits (reportedly with money grants totaling about $150 million) through mid-1952, the British Foreign Office announced June 14. The U.S. would provide 65%, Britain 20%, France 12%, others 3%. [See pp. 198K, 187P, 126E, 74F, 59K]

An Istanbul report June 14 said Greece and the Economic Coop. Admin. are building or improving 12 Greek airfields for civilian use now, military use in case of war. [See p. 155M]

The Export-Import Bank June 18 granted Belgium a $15.5 million Marshall Plan loan to help develop Belgian Congo, a leading uranium source. Belgium will spend $160 million on the program. The ECA negotiated the loan. Last reports said Belgium was still having trouble settling a dispute between Greece and Socobelge Co., a Belgian steel firm, which last April attached some Greek ECA funds because Greece still owed it for a 1925 purchase. The U.S. suspended ECA aid to Belgium until it agreed May 2 to settle the dispute. [See p. 76N]

Moscow Bars Attlee Interview. British Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison's challenge to *Pravda* to print an honest interview with British Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee drew this reply from Moscow radio June 14: Soviet newspapers are "closed to war propaganda" and open only to "champions of peace." [See 162H]

MacARTHUR HEARINGS

Near End. The combined Senate Armed Services-Forgn. Relations Coms. sped up their MacArthur ouster hearings this week in an effort to end them by June 30 and turn to pressing legislation. 3 more witnesses were heard, all of them critical of some phases of the Administration's Far East policy; 3 more are to be called. Meantime Gen. Douglas MacArthur, ending a 4-day tour of Texas with an attack on the Truman domestic program, refused a Senate invitation to testify again.

Johnson Ends Testimony. Ex-Defense Secy. Louis Arthur Johnson testified June 14-15, as follows: The U.S. should never have given the Reds a "toe-hold" in China. The State Dept. blocked military efforts in 1949 and 1950 to send arms aid to the Nationalists "by a dragging of the feet." State similarly persuaded Pres. Truman in 1949 to overrule a plan Johnson and the Joint Chiefs of Staff had for sending a military mission to Formosa. Johnson tried vainly to block the State Dept. release of its China White Paper in Aug. 1949. It explained why the U.S. considered Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Govt. a lost cause. Johnson said its "one seeming object" was "to destroy a government . . . which afforded the only hope" [see Vol. IX, p. 249B]. He implied State Secy. Dean G. Acheson was responsible for his ouster, hinted that he may have been dismissed because he was anti-Communist "everywhere," added that he didn't really know why he had been fired. He revealed that the Joint Chiefs of

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REVOLT URGED IN RUSSIA. Gardner Cowles, president of Cowles Magazines and the *Des Moines Register & Tribune*, urged in a New York speech June 20 that $1 billion be raised for a "gigantic propaganda crusade to provoke revolution in Russia." He said Russia is "ripe for revolution" and suggested the program be headed by some one like Gen. "Wild" Bill Donovan, who ran the OSS. [See pp. 196G, 171L]

Edward M. O'Connor, U.S. Displaced Persons Commissioner, predicted at a Baltic States Freedom Day rally in New York June 16 that the Soviet leaders will someday be tried before a world court for crimes against humanity. He said the commission estimated 15-30 million persons were in Soviet slave labor camps. [See p. 179D-E]

Staff were first dubious of MacArthur's plans for the Inchon landing in Korea last September and cautioned MacArthur but the latter went ahead and pulled off a "beautiful" job. Other views: The U.S. could "lick" the Russians if they started a war now, but "I don't think Russia is ready for war." He did not agree with MacArthur's proposals to intensify the war nor with Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer's to pull out. [See p. 187C, G]

Badger Scores China Failure. Vice Adm. Oscar C. Badger, former Far East Naval commander now commanding the Eastern Sea Frontier, testified June 19 that U.S. failure to send enough arms aid to the Nationalists in 1948 lost China to the Communists. He said the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommended shipment of $16 million worth of arms to Gen. Fu Tso-yi's 110,000-man army in North China with Pres. Truman's approval, but not till 5 months later did a supply ship arrive in Tientsin—with 10% of the arms aboard, guns without spare parts and useless items. Fu's generals quit within 3 days. He said this was "the straw that broke the camel's back" and when North China fell the rest of China followed soon afterward. (State Dept. told the Senators U.S. aid to Nationalist China totaled $3.5 billion—$1.8 billion in military, the rest in economic aid.)

Other points: He favored "hot pursuit" of enemy planes into Manchuria but opposed MacArthur on bombing China, blockading the Chinese coast or using Chinese Nationalists in Korea. He supported the UN-Admin. program of a limited war in Korea but said it would be a "setback" for the UN if fighting ended without a free united Korea. If Red China doesn't answer peace inquiries soon, then the UN should "destroy the source of the equipment" the Red Chinese have in North Korea wherever found. [See Vol. X, p. 142H]

Hurley Assails State. Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, 68, retired, ex-Ambassador to China, devoted most of his testimony June 20 to criticizing the State Dept. and Acheson. He said State had spent 5 years "appeasing" communism in Asia only to be reversed by the Truman Admin.'s decision to defend South Korea last June. He called the Yalta pact "immoral and cowardly," an act of weakness taken while FDR was "a sick man." At Yalta "American diplomats" (he said in a radio appearance June 19 that they were "headed by Alger Hiss") "surrendered the territorial integrity and political independence of China and wrote the blueprint for the Communist conquest of China." He said U.S. weakness and "confusion"—due to certain persons in the State Dept.—and not Soviet strength paved the way for Soviet advances since the war. He ridiculed Acheson's explanation of why Chiang wasn't invited to Yalta or told of the Yalta agreement to get Russia into the war against Japan. (Acheson indicated the Chinese would have "leaked" the information.) Hurley also scoffed at Acheson's statement that the U.S. had wanted Russia in the war against Japan in order to avoid an estimated one million U.S. casualties. Other views: On Korea—he favored U.S. action there as "courageous and sound." Iran—State supported "imperialists" there and elsewhere. Crisis in Iran was due to "greedy" British and "Eastern oil interests." [See p. 195L; Vol. X, p. 196K]

MacArthur Declines 2d Chance. MacArthur's letter to the Senators declining their invitation to offer rebuttal testimony was published June 20. He said it would not be "in the public interest" for him to testify again. He said some of those who criticized him spoke from "little local knowledge" of the scene. He criticized the paraphrasing of documents as sometimes being "misleading" and ended with the remark that "the full facts [regarding his relief as Far East Commander] have not been elucidated due to the orders of the President silencing the pertinent witnesses as to his own part in the action."

MacArthur's Texas Speeches. MacArthur was greeted by 250,000 persons in San Antonio June 15, spoke in front of the Alamo on the alleged absence of morality among Govt. leaders. He referred specifically to Acheson's Dec. 1949 memo on Formosa (to the effect that it had no strategic value for the U.S., a stand Acheson admitted at the hearings was taken to "soften" the expected fall of Formosa to the Reds). At Dallas where 200,000 persons saw him in the streets MacArthur addressed 27,500 that night on why the Truman Admin. should accept "the factuality that we are already at war" and intensify its actions against Red China. At Fort Worth June 16, 15,000 heard him attack the Admin.'s domestic policies—"the drift toward socialism," rising expenditures and increasing bureaucracy and "the drift away from our competitive system of free enterprise . . . truth . . . and moral standards." He returned to New York with Mrs. MacArthur and their son Arthur that night. It was disclosed that the general will keep his Waldorf-Astoria suite on a yearly rental basis instead of the $130 a day he pays now. Sen. Robert S. Kerr's (D., Okla.) comment on the speeches June 16: If the general is "not a candidate for President, there's not a steer in Texas." [See p. 187H]

McCarthy Denounces Marshall. Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R., Wis.) denounced Defense Secy. George C. Marshall in a 2-hr. 45-min. Senate speech June 14. He then inserted his entire 60,000-word speech, including large sections he had skipped, into the *Congressional Record*. He quoted from 20 books in an effort to show that the wartime Chief of Staff made "common cause" with Stalin during and after World War II and thereby lost the peace. Examples: Marshall advocated an early "second front" in West Europe, opposed Africa landings. McCarthy indirectly accused both Marshall and Acheson of plotting to weaken the U.S. for eventual conquest by the Soviet Union, said Pres. Truman was not "conscious" of what was being done "in his name." Only a few Senators listened. [See p. 187A]

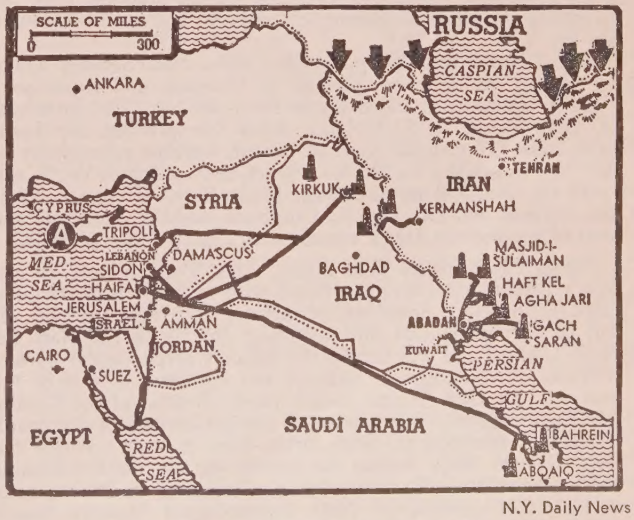
Canada vs. Blockade. Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent told Parliament in Ottawa June 19 that his Govt. opposes a complete naval blockade of Red China because such an act would drive anti-Red Chinese into the Communist camp. [See p. 170M]

IRAN

Oil Seizure Backed. Premier Mohammed Mossadegh demanded and received June 21 a vote of confidence from Parliament for breaking off negotiations with the British and ordering seizure of the billion-dollar Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. properties. The Majlis (lower house) voted 91-0 out of 136 members, the Senate 41-0. Mobs had toured Teheran during the morning smashing AIOC signs and raiding the company's offices.

In London some Conservatives challenged the Labor Govt.'s

Crisis in Middle East



N.Y. Daily News

Map shows British-developed Iranian oil fields which Iranian Govt. ordered seized under nationalization program. Britain has a detachment of paratroopers on Cyprus (A) while Russian paratroops were reported maneuvering on Iran's north border (arrows).

"weak" policy regarding Iran, demanded that troops be landed and Russia invited to join in partitioning the country on the ground that otherwise Iran will fall anyway and Russia will get all of it. Forgn. Secy. Herbert Morrison denounced Premier Mossadegh as a "reactionary" and member of a ruling class that had "diverted" oil profits "from social development to its own ends," then sought to placate the workers by preaching "hatred of the foreigner." But Britain was prepared to withdraw without using force unless 3,000 British employes in Iran are endangered.

Talks Collapse. The talks between the British Govt.-owned company and Iranian Govt. officials collapsed June 19, 5 days after they began, when both sides rejected each other's proposals. The Iranians had demanded 75% of the company's current revenues; the British countered with a compromise offer of £10 million ($28 million) in advance against an eventual settlement, plus an additional £3 million ($8.4 million) monthly. An Iranian oil commission had already arrived at Abadan, site of the world's largest refinery, June 11, and the Iranian flag was run up to denote token seizure.

U.S. Amb. Henry F. Grady worked fruitlessly to delay expropriation on the grounds that seizure would stop the flow of Iranian oil and damage both Iran and the West. Britain appealed to the Intl. Court in The Hague June 21 for an injunction to prevent the seizure, which was voted last March 15 by the Majlis [see p. 174G]. Under the bill the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. is to be dissolved and the Iranian Natl. Oil Co. created in its place. [See p. 187M-N]

ILO Report Cited Gains. The case against Anglo-Iranian has been reported [see p. 174P]. A report made by the Intl. Labor Org. last November cited these oil company contributions to Iranian economy: the company raised $38,520,000 or 12.9% of Iran's total revenues for the year ended March 20, 1950 and spent $67,200,000 more on wages and purchases inside Iran for a total of $105,720,000 or almost 1/10 Iran's national income. Company also employed 55,970 workers at start of 1949. Iranians comprised all unskilled grades, all but 1,173 of 13,373 foremen and other control grades, all but 3,295 of 7,638 salaried employes. Wages were Govt. fixed at $1.20 a day in 1949 but the company imported wheat and distributed food and clothing at subsidized prices to raise workers' standard of living. Company made a modern city of Abadan Island with modern houses, water, electricity, street lighting supplied or installed by it. Company also provided only hospitals and great majority of doctors in oil areas. It paid teachers at adult evening classes in Govt. schools attended by 6,000 workers in 1949, ran English classes for its own workers.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Signs Draft Bill. Pres. Truman June 19 signed a bill extending the draft until July 1, 1955, lowering draft age to 18½ and paving the way to possible institution of Universal Military Service. Although the top draft age remained 25, the bill made deferred men subject to drafting until 35, a provision affecting about 2,400,000 registrants. (121,000 college students took the 2d educational draft deferment test at 1,036 test centers throughout the U.S. June 16.)

Pres. Truman June 19 appointed a 5-man Natl. Security Training Comm. to draw up, present to Congress and supervise a UMT program as provided for in the draft bill. The members: Lt. Gen. Raymond S. McLain, Army Comptroller, for 5-year term; Adm. Thomas C. Kinkaid, retired, wartime commander of the 7th Fleet in the Pacific, for 4 years; ex-Rep. James W. Wadsworth (R., N.Y.), 3 years; ex-State Under-Secy. William L. Clayton, 2 years, and Dr. Karl T. Compton, ex-MIT president and head of the postwar UMT commission, 2 years. [See p. 180K]

Names Psychological War Board. Pres. Truman June 20 created a Psychological Strategy Board with ex-Army Secy. Gordon Gray, U. of N.C. president, as director at $16,000 a year. It will be an independent unit reporting directly to the Natl. Security Council and will handle the nation's psychological warfare activities—the propaganda, political and economic aspects of the cold war. Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, was appointed acting chairman of the board. Its other 2 members are State Under-Secy. James E. Webb and Dep. Defense Secy. Robert A. Lovett. It was created because of dissatisfaction with such other psychological warfare agencies as the interdepartmental Natl. Psychological Strategy Board, which has representatives of the State and Defense Depts., the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Economic Cooperation Admin. and the CIA and operates through the State Dept. under the chairmanship of Asst. State Secy. Edward W. Barrett. This board was renamed the Psychological Operations Coordinating Com. and put in charge of foreign information programs. [See Vol. X, 364B]

Greets Ecuador President. Galo Plaza Lasso, New York-born President of Ecuador, was welcomed by Pres. Truman June 20 as he arrived in Washington by plane for a state visit. Plaza is the first president of a Latin American country to be born in the U.S. He studied at the Universities of California (where he played football) and Maryland and at Georgetown U., sold apples in New York during the depression and served as Ecuador's Ambassador to the U.S. He assured Congress June 21 that his nation would fight alongside the U.S. to keep communism from destroying "Western civilization in our hemisphere." [See 159J]

Legislation. Pres. Truman June 15 signed a bill authorizing a $190 million loan to India to buy grain to avert famine. The first shipload of grain under the bill left Philadelphia June 19 [see p. 187L]. Mr. Truman June 16 signed a 2-year extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act but denounced the "peril point" provisions as "cumbersome & superfluous." [See p. 180F]

Signs Americas Charter. Pres. Truman June 16 signed a charter designed to unite the 21 American republics in a permanent Org. of American States. The charter was drafted at the 1948 Bogotá conference and sets up a regional organization under the UN. The U.S. was the 12th nation to ratify it, and it takes effect after 2 more ratifications. [See p. 159L]

1952 Race Predicted. Jonathan Daniels, editor of the *Raleigh News & Observer*, predicted after a visit with Pres. Truman June 18 that Mr. Truman would run for reelection in 1952. He said attacks on the Administration foreign policy would force the President to make the race "because he is convinced that his policy is the one thing that will stop Russia." [See p. 149B]

Appointments. (June 14) Rear Adm. Calvin M. Bolster as Navy Dept.'s Chief of Naval Research for 3-year term [see Vol. X, p. 371J]; James Joseph Reynolds Jr. for another 5-year NLRB term. [See Vol. X, p. 425M] . . . (June 16) Warren Lee Pierson, U.S. representative on 3-power German reparations commission, to rank of Ambassador. [See Vol. IX, p. 326H] . . . (June 18) Maj. Gen. William E. Bergin, 59, of Pueblo, Colo., to succeed Maj. Gen. Edward Fuller Witsell, 60, of Charleston as Army Adjutant Gen. when Witsell retires June 30. [See Vol. V, 333E]

CONGRESS

Price Curbs Backed, Rollbacks Opposed. The Senate Banking Com. June 19 approved an 8-month extension of price, wage and rent controls but voted 7-6 to ban price rollbacks. The House Banking Com. had decided 12-11 June 18 to bar rollbacks of beef prices scheduled for August and October, and on June 20 it voted to extend controls for one year. Economic Stabilization Admin. Eric Johnston called the Senate ban "sad news to every American housewife who is struggling with her own family budget." Price Stabilization Dir. Michael V. DiSalle said it would penalize dealers who cooperated in keeping prices down before the Jan. 26 general price freeze and reward those who raised them. Agriculture Secy. Charles F. Brannan had told the Joint Economic "Watchdog" Com. June 15 that cattlemen could make a profit under the scheduled August rollback but that some might lose money under the October cut. [See p. 191A]

The House Banking Com. June 19 also voted to ease consumer credit curbs, allowing 18 months instead of the present 15 to pay for a new car, 21 instead of 18 months to pay for household furniture and 36 instead of 30 months for household repairs. The Senate committee June 19 voted a similar liberalization of auto terms and approved creation of a Smaller War Plants Corp. to help small business get its share of defense contracts. The Senate committee had voted 9-4 June 15 to let landlords raise rents 20% above 1942 levels, and the House committee approved this formula by an 18-6 vote June 20. [See p. 188B-D]

Tax Increase Approved. An omnibus tax-increase bill designed to add $7,233,000,000 a year to the Govt.'s income was approved by a 19-6 vote of the House Ways & Means Com. June 15. The vote for: 15 D., 4 R.; against: 6 R. It would be the biggest single tax increase in U.S. history, but it falls $2,767,000,000 short of the $10 billion Pres. Truman requested.

$2,847,000,000 of the tax increases is to come from individuals, $2,855,000,000 from corporations and the balance from whisky, beer, cigarette, gasoline and other excises.

Taxes on individual incomes up to $80,000 would be increased by 12½% Sept. 1 under the bill. The increase on income above $80,000, already taxed 84% to 91%, ranges down to 3.4%. Withholding rates on wages & salaries would rise from the present

18% to 20% and would apply also to dividends, interest and royalties but not to Govt. savings bonds or to savings accounts.

Corporation taxes would be increased by 5 percentage points in all rates. The excess profits tax would be on income in excess of 75% of the average profits of the best 3 years of 1946-49 instead of 85% as now. Tax ceilings would be raised from 62% of a company's total earnings to 70%.

The bill exempts non-profit opera companies and community-supported symphony orchestras from the 20% admissions tax. It imposes a 10% tax on all bets taken by bookmakers and lottery operators. Dice, roulette and similar gambling casino games are exempted because of the difficulty of keeping track of such bets. Bingo games and office pools not run by professional gamblers are also exempt. [See p. 149J]

Funds Slashed. The Senate June 19 voted 37-36 to cut $298,062 from the $1,883,615 Pres. Truman requested for his staff, travel and entertainment expenses in fiscal 1952. The Senate June 18-19 reduced the White House maintenance fund from $315,600 to $300,000 and the $225,000 requested to meet additional costs of renovating the White House to $175,000. On June 18 the Senate also barred heads of 27 agencies from using federal chauffeurs for their Govt. autos—ending about 7,000 jobs—and from buying or replacing 525 cars as planned next year.

Meantime the first regular money bill to win approval without even an attempt at reduction—a $60,335,370 fund to finance Congress in fiscal 1952—was passed by House voice vote and sent to the Senate June 19. It was $2,016,530 more than Congress voted itself this year. [See p. 188G-H]

House Bars Exemptions. Legislation to exempt from the conflict-of-interest laws the Internal Security Comm. and Robert T. Murphy, who had been named temporary counsel for the Senate Elections subcommittee, was rejected by the House June 18. This upset Senate plans for an investigation of Sen. Robert A. Taft's (R., O.) 1950 election campaign. [See p. 157H]

Military Measures. Passed by the House and sent to the Senate: (June 17) Bill authorizing World War II veterans to continue their GI term insurance indefinitely. [See p. 131G] . . . (June 18) Bill continuing free mail for servicemen in Korea and other combat areas for 2 more years (present expiration date: June 30) [see Vol. X, p. 221C]; measure providing vocational rehabilitation training for veterans who served since June 27, 1950 and were disabled in service. [See p. 157F]

COMMUNISM

17 Reds Seized, 21 Indicted. The FBI June 20 arrested 16 Communist leaders in New York and a 17th in Pittsburgh and pressed a search for 4 more. A few hours later a federal grand jury in New York indicted all 21 under the recently upheld Smith Act on charges of criminal conspiracy to teach & advocate overthrow of the U.S. Govt. by force & violence.

The 21 were the CP's 2d-string leaders scheduled to take control during the imprisonment of the party's 11 top officials already convicted on the same charge. The 21 were held in bail ranging from $1,000 to $20,000 each. They were charged additionally with executing detailed plans for the party to go underground.

16 ARRESTED IN NEW YORK

Israel Amter, 70, Denver-born charter member of CP of America, member of party's N.Y. State Com., composer, author. [See Vol. IV, p. 153E]

Marion Maxwell Abt Bachrach, 52, Chicago-born secy.-public relations director of CP's Defense Com. [See Vol. VIII, p. 404J]

Isidore Begun, 47, Russian-born ex-chrmn. of Bronx County (N.Y.) CP, discharged as N.Y.C. public school teacher in 1933. [See Vol. IX, p. 173E]

Alexander Bittelman (Asher Bittlemacher), 61, Russian-born, described by FBI as one of CP's "foremost theoreticians and dialecticians," an alien facing deportation proceedings. [See Vol. X, p. 410L-M]

George Blake Charney, 46, Russian-born trade union secy. of N.Y. State CP, served in U.S. Army 1942-45.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, 60, born in Concord, N.H., only member of CP's Natl. Com. not indicted in 1948, chrmn. of CP's Women's Comm., associated with Intl. Workers of the World 1906-18. [See Vol. X, p. 425F]

Betty Gannett (born Rifke Yawschewsky), 44, Polish-born CP natl. education director who uses name Betty Tormey, other aliases, an alien facing deportation proceedings. [See Vol. X, p. 376F]

Simon William Gerson (Gershoesky), 41, chrmn. of N.Y. State CP legislative bureau, ex-city editor of Daily Worker. [See Vol. VIII, p. 356K]

Victor Jeremy Jerome (Jerome Isaac Roman), 54, Polish-born chrmn. of CP's Cultural Comm., active in Hollywood.

Claudia Jones (Claudia Vera Scholnick, born Claudia Vera Cumberbatch), 36, Trinidad-born secy. of CP's Women's Comm., member of party's Alternate Natl. Com., ex-Natl. Com. member, facing deportation. [See X, p. 417J]

Albert Francis Lannon (born Francesco Albert Vetere), 43, CP's natl. maritime coordinator, ex-pres. of Communist Political Assn. of Maryland & Washington, ex-chrmn. of CP's District 4.

Dr. Jacob Mindel, 69, Russian-born CP charter member, ex-chrmn. of CP Control Comm., ex-director of Workers School (N.Y.), ex-teacher at Lenin School in Russia, ex-dentist.

Pettis Perry, 54, born in Marion, Ala., natl. secy. of CP's Negro Comm. and Farm Comm., ex-chrmn. of California State CP.

Alexander Leo Trachtenberg, 65, Odessa-born ex-CP Natl. Com. member, publisher (head of Intl. Publishers Co., which publishes leftwing literature), a founder of Daily Worker.

Louis Weinstock (Lajos Toth), 48, Hungarian-born member of CP's Natl. Review Comm. (checks members' "loyalty"), ex-Natl. Com. member. [See Vol. X, p. 165K]

William Wolf Weinstone, 53, Russian-born CP charter member, ex-CP secy.-gen., ex-editor of Daily Worker, ex-teacher at Lenin School in Moscow, ex-director of Workers School in N.Y., World War I U.S. Navy veteran.

ARRESTED IN PITTSBURGH

Arnold Samuel Johnson, 46, Seattle-born natl. legislative director of CP, temporary chrmn. of CP's District 5. [See Vol. VII, p. 404D]

4 BEING SOUGHT

Fred Fine, 37, Chicago-born secy. of CP's Public Affairs Com., member of CP's Alternate Natl. Com., served in U.S. Army 1942-45.

Dr. James Edward Jackson Jr., 36, born in Richmond, Va., CP's southern regional director, member of Alternate Natl. Com., pharmacist.

William Norman Marron, 49, Russian-born exec. secy. of N.Y. State CP, ex-N.J. State CP secy., ex-pro basketball player.

Sidney Stein (Steinberg, born Ovsejus Sarfsteinas), 36, Lithuanian-born asst. natl. labor secy. of CP, ex-chrmn. of N.J. State CP.

Dr. Stephen Brunauer, scientist suspended by the Navy as a "security risk," has resigned, the Navy announced June 18. Brunauer reaffirmed his loyalty but said he could not disprove the charges since he could not learn who made them. [See p. 157K] . . . **Dr. Joseph W. Weinberg,** described by the House Un-American Activities Com. as the "Scientist X" who gave atomic secrets to Communists, was dismissed by the U. of Minnesota June 16 as Asst. Physics Professor. [See p. 157J] . . . **Dr. Norton L. Ginsburg,** 30, assistant Chicago U. geography professor, returned to New York from Singapore June 16 after being ordered home by the State Dept. He said he did not know why he was recalled. He had been studying trade & shipping in Southeast Asia under a State Dept. Fullbright Fellowship.

LABOR

Ship Tie-Up. A work stoppage affecting 60,000 CIO seamen and 650 U.S.-flag freighters and passenger ships hit all U.S. coasts on expiration of 3 union contracts at midnight June 15. Work stopped only on those of the 650 ships already in port, but the tie-up spread daily as more ships reached harbors. Both sides refused to call it a "strike" or "walkout."

All 3 unions—the Natl. Maritime Union, Marine Engineers Beneficial Assn. and American Radio Assn.—were involved in the East and Gulf Coast tie-up. Only the radio union refused to work on the West Coast where 3 other unions whose contracts also expired June 15—the Intl. Longshoremen, Marine Cooks and AFL Firemen & Oilers—temporarily extended their contracts.

The stoppage followed 8 weeks of fruitless negotiations with 40 shipping companies. The 50,000-member NMU, leading union in the stoppage, demanded a 25% raise, reduction of the 48-hour week to 40 hours, vacations and other benefits. The operators said this would bring an able seaman's pay up to $523 a month in straight wages and overtime—$158 more than under the old contract. Pres. Truman had refused June 15 to use a Taft-Hartley law injunction against the threatened stoppage because the unions promised not to tie up defense, foreign aid or other essential cargoes. [See pp. 30J, 173K; Vol. X, 324H]

Airline Strike. All United Air Lines planes were grounded June 19 by a walkout of 900 pilots who demanded payment on a mileage rather than an hourly basis because of faster planes. The Natl. Mediation Board urged Pres. Truman to intervene June 20 and told the airline not to negotiate with the AFL Air Line Pilots Assn. until the strikers return. [See Vol. VIII, p. 381C]

Mexico Bars Migrants to U.S. Mexico informed the U.S. June 15 that contracting for Mexicans to work on U.S. farms will end June 30 when the U.S.-Mexican migratory labor agreement expires. No Mexicans who have signed contracts will be allowed to leave Mexico for the U.S. after June 15. Mexico said it will extend the pact only on condition that the U.S. Congress provides penalties for American farmers who use "wetbacks" and arranges for all contracts to be signed by both Govts. Mexico had already ordered its migratory workers to return home as soon as their U.S. contracts expire. [See p. 189G]

Small Business Suffers. A Senate Small Business subcommittee reported June 17 that small companies are the worst sufferers from the current labor shortage. Small firms, hit by the curtailment of civilian output and unable to get defense work, are losing employes to big companies that have defense contracts, the subcommittee said. Labor Secy. Maurice J. Tobin June 18 removed one of the bars keeping small companies from getting defense work by ending a requirement that federal contracts go only to "manufacturers" and "regular dealers." This made it possible for

pools of small companies, each able to do only part of a total job, to get Govt. contracts. [See p. 175C]

Detroit Strike Ends. Detroit's 3,700 AFL bus-&-streetcar employes ended a 58-day strike June 18 pending negotiation of a new contract. Wayne County Judge Ira W. Jayne had ruled June 11 that the strikers were bound by the state's Hutchison Act, which bans strikes by public employes, but he proposed testing the law in a higher court. It was the longest transit strike in any major U.S. city. [See p. 132N]

Woman Killed in Mill Strike. Nellie Tucker, 45, was killed June 18 when the auto she and other non-strikers were riding in was overturned by CIO Textile Union pickets as the non-strikers tried to drive into the struck Berryton (Ga.) Mills. 12 strikers, 6 of them women, were charged with murder—the first CIO pickets ever so charged. [See p. 125C]

Employment Up. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported June 18 that increased defense activity pushed nonfarm employment up to a seasonal record of 46,100,000 May 15 [see pp. 181M, 141F, 125A]. The Labor Dept. June 17 reported 18,946,000 women in the U.S. labor force, 37,909,000 women of working age not in the labor force. [See Vol. X, p. 165M]

Bargaining Obligations. The NLRB ruled June 19 that while a union contract is in effect the union can require the employer to bargain on issues that had not been negotiated during the contract talks. The employer, however, does not have to bargain again on any issue that had been brought up as part of the contract negotiations. The Jacobs Mfg. Co. of West Hartford, Conn. was therefore ordered to bargain on pensions, a new issue, with the CIO United Auto Workers. But it was excused from renewing talks on an insurance program, an old issue. [See p. 132P]

Wage Raises. Approved by the Wage Stabilization Board: (June 14) Over-the-ceiling 9¢-an-hour boost for 35,000 members of the United Electrical Workers employed by Gen. Electric under an "escalator" agreement. [See p. 132M-N] . . . (June 15) Above-ceiling 15¢ hourly raise for 9,600 at Republic Aviation to attract workers to its Farmingdale, N.Y. plant and avert a "serious" manpower shortage hitting fighter plane output. [See p. 20H] . . . (June 19) 4¢-an-hour productivity raises for 50,000 salaried employes of firms whose production workers have already received such increases. [See p. 189H-J]

Pétain to Be Moved. Former Marshal Henri-Philippe Pétain's sentence of life imprisonment in a military fortress was "commuted" June 17 by Pres. Vincent Auriol to permanent confinement in a mainland hospital. Pétain, 95 and ill, has been on the Ile d'Yeu since 1945. [See Vol. X, p. 376N]

Indonesia. Parliament gave Premier Sukiman Wirjosandjojo's 7-week-old Govt. a 191-30 vote of confidence June 15 after Justice Min. Mohammed Yamin resigned June 14. Yamin was blamed for a June 6 decision to release 950 political prisoners without trial. Only 400 have so far been freed but these include Charul Saleh, West Java terrorist leader whose followers are accused of hundreds of murders. Sukiman told Parliament May 28 that his program included nationalization of important industries and the Dutch-owned Java Bank, independence in foreign policy and revision of the land laws to enable the Govt. to regain land held by foreigners. The Netherlands announced June 4 that it has completed repatriation of the 100,000 troops it once had in Indonesia. [See p. 159C]

Yugoslavia. Father Josip Salac, 33, vice rector of the Roman Catholic Theological U. in Zagreb, was sentenced to 6 years in jail June 16 as an alleged accomplice of a student group accused of plotting to overthrow the Govt. A chaplain, a priest professor and 13 priesthood candidates tried with him got sentences ranging from 8 months to 13 years. [See p. 46K] . . . The Communist Party Central Com. decided in Belgrade June 3 that pronouncements of individual party leaders were no longer to be considered the party line unless they have been formally adopted by a CP policy-making body. Non-party line personal views of leaders may be challenged or freely discussed under the new decision. [See p. 78E-F] . . . Yugoslav trade unions are now authorized to protect workers' rights and try to raise their living standards instead of acting merely as tools of the Govt., according to a report by Gen. Secy. Ivan Bozicivic of the Central Com. of Trade Unions in Belgrade June 19. [See p. 46L] . . . An entire 8-man Belgrade water polo team, in Austria for an Innsbruck meet, refused to return and sought asylum in an Intl. Refugee Org. camp near Salzburg June 18. [See p. 150N]

Canada added a 6¢-a-bu. "carrying charge" to domestic wheat prices June 14 and to exports effective Aug. 1. [See p. 93P]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

FRANCE

De Gaullists Strongest. Gen. Charles de Gaulle's rightist Reunion of the French People (RPF) emerged as the strongest single party in the National Assembly elections held throughout the empire June 17—first since 1946. Incomplete returns June 21 showed that it had won 118 seats of the 627 seats to be filled in its first political campaign. It received 4,039,889 or 21% of the vote, mostly at the expense of the Third Force coalition which has ruled France for 5 years.

The Communist bloc lost only 2.2% of its 5,001,618 votes received in the 1946 elections, but dropped from 181 seats to 104. This was due to the new electoral law directed against both the Reds and the de Gaullists which permitted parties in the provinces to combine their votes and, if they won a majority, to divide all the Assembly seats among themselves.

The Third Force coalition of centrist parties (Socialists, Radicals and Popular Republicans) dropped from 333 seats to 283 (10,871,000 votes to 7,164,490, or 55% to 37.3%). However, it expects to be supported by the Fourth Force (Independents, Peasants and Conservatives), which won 99 seats and 2,472,016 votes and will thereby hold the balance of power.

All the parties but the Reds supported the current foreign policy based on the Atlantic pact and rearmament. De Gaulle, however, demanded that the Atlantic pact partners become France's "allies, not masters." He did not run himself. Premier Henri Queuille (Radical) and his Cabinet will carry on until the Assembly meets July 5. All incumbent Cabinet ministers were reelected except Air Min. André Maroselli and Commerce Min. André Guillant. Others defeated: Socialist Paul Ramadier; Darius le Corre, Titoist (independent Communist) leader. [See p. 166D; Vol. VI, 367L]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. The Govt. June 14 gave the Alberto Gainza Paz family, owner of the seized *La Prensa*, 3 days to pay 32,038,391 pesos ($2,306,764) in custom duties for import of newsprint between 1939 and 1948. Paz June 16 called it a trick to allow the Govt. to confiscate the paper for a non-existent debt. [See p. 190M] . . . *La Nación*'s publishers were ordered to pay an unspecified amount (estimated at 20 million pesos or $1,440,000) for 1939-48 newsprint duties. [See p. 94C] . . . Salta Province's Chamber of Deputies voted June 20 to expropriate the independent *El Intransigente* of Salta which was closed in Jan. 1950. [See p. 150D] . . . Natl. U. students ended a 6-day strike June 14 after police announced that Mario Ernesto Bravo, student whose disappearance May 17 caused the strike, was being held for firing on police. The police called Bravo a Communist, arrested 6 student leaders of the strike June 16. [See p. 190M] . . . The Govt. agreed June 16 to lift the ban against American movies imposed in March 1949 and to let U.S. film makers take out $1,150,000 a year. [See Vol. IX, p. 182D-E; VIII, 270H]

Chile. Cabinet changes June 20: Eduardo Irarrazabal succeeded Horacio Walker as Forgn. Min.; German Pico Canas became Finance Min., replacing Raul Irarrazaval, new Amb. to the Vatican; José Luis Infante succeeded Benjamin Claro Velasco as Economy Min. [See Vol. X, p. 255F] . . . A strike started at 2 U.S.-owned Chuquicamata copper mines June 13, shut down the entire American-controlled copper industry by June 20. The Govt. blamed Reds. [See p. 151B-C; Vol. X, 246B]

Cuba. A record $299,812,000 budget for 1951-52 received final approval by the Senate June 19. . . . An agreement for Point 4 technical aid on development of projects and industries was signed with the U.S. June 20. [See p. 62F] . . . A week-long sugar strike ended June 15 when mills and planters agreed, on Pres. Carlos Prío Socarrás' request, to pay 1% of workers' wages into the treasury of the Natl. Fed. of Sugar Workers as

union dues. [See Vol. VIII, p. 214A] . . . The Communist newspaper *Hoy*, seized by the Govt. in Aug. 1950, was returned to the CP on court order June 19. [See Vol. X, p. 278H] . . . U.S. Marine Sgt. Robert J. Sheldon, 22, of Parishville, N.Y., and Augustín Fernandez, 61, a Cuban watchman, were found shot to death in the U.S. Embassy in Havana June 18. Police said Sheldon apparently shot Fernandez and then himself. No explanation was offered.

Ex-RFC Official Accused. RFC Admin. W. Stuart Symington said June 18 that he has asked the Justice Dept. to prosecute Allen E. Freeze, 52, on charges of taking pay from an RFC borrower while employed by the RFC as a $10,750-a-year assistant controller. Symington said 20 papers filed with the RFC from April 18, 1950 on while Freeze worked for it bore Freeze's signature as vice president of the Texmass Petroleum Co. (now Texas Consolidated Oil, Inc.). Freeze, who quit the RFC Sept. 28, started with Texmass at $22,500 a year, was raised to $25,000 with RFC approval. Symington said the Govt. wants to recover the salary it paid Freeze after he joined Texmass and the cost of 50 long-distance phone calls apparently on Texmass business. Freeze denied working for both the RFC and Texmass simultaneously. He said he drew Govt. pay after joining Texmass because he had accrued leave. [See pp. 76C, D, 44L]

Hazelton Loan Canceled. Actg. Defense Production Admin. Edwin T. Gibson agreed at a closed meeting of a House Expenditures subcommittee June 14 to cancel a proposed $7,800,000 loan to the Hazelton Steel & Tubing Corp. which the subcommittee had criticized. He acted after receiving a letter from Asst. Natl. Production Admin. Frank R. Creedon describing Hazelton's management as "not satisfactory." [See p. 188K]

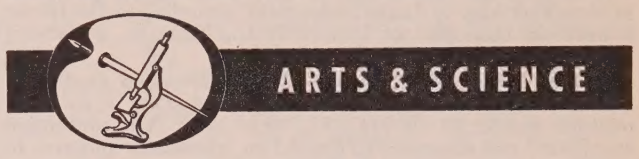
(The DPA June 18 approved accelerated tax write-offs for 117 new plants costing more than $300 million. The total already exceeds $6.7 billion.) [See p. 172K]

Prices. The RFC June 18 cut the price of tin to $1.06 a lb., the 6th tin price cut this month. Total reduction since June 1: 33¢. It acted after the Singapore market, which has been in a sort of "price war" with the U.S., reduced prices to slightly more than $1.06. [See p. 183G] . . . New Jersey's Supreme Court ruled June 18 that a state law fixing minimum prices for cigarettes was unconstitutional. Dealers immediately began cutting prices. [See p. 165G] . . . The nation's first bale of cotton from the current crop brought a record $3 a lb. (regular market price: less than 46¢) in Houston June 18 . . . Armstrong Cork Co. and Congoleum-Nairn, Inc. raised linoleum prices an average of 6% June 18 . . . Alexander Smith, Inc. cut carpet prices to an average of 5% below OPS ceilings June 11.

Trust Cases. The FTC June 18 dropped its 4-year anti-trust case against the American Iron & Steel Institute and 90 member producers after they agreed not to "cooperate" in fixing steel prices. [See Vol. VII, p. 266P] . . . FTC Trial Examiner Everett F. Haycraft ruled June 17 that the Standard Oil Companies of Ohio, Kentucky, California, Indiana and New Jersey and their Atlas Supply Co. violated the anti-trust laws by monopolistic practices in selling tires, batteries and other auto accessories. He ordered them to discontinue "preferential" prices, discounts, rebates and allowances. [See Vol. VII, p. 275C] . . . Fed. Reserve Gov. R. M. Evans charged in a report to the Fed. Reserve Board June 13 that Transamerica Corp. ownership of stock control of 48 banks in 5 Western states violated the Clayton Anti-Trust Law. He urged the FRB to order Transamerica to sell its holdings in all but the Bank of America, the first California bank it acquired. [See Vol. X, p. 378N]

Utah Backs Tax Move. Utah's Legislature June 15 urged Congress to repeal the 16th Amendment (which authorizes federal income taxes) and set a 25% ceiling on income or inheritance taxes. Utah became the 25th state to pass the measure.

Los Angeles City Council adopted a record $110,850,643 budget June 19. [See p. 38A] . . . **Columbia Broadcasting System** and Hytron Radio & Electronics Corp. stockholders June 13 approved a merger under which CBS will acquire Hytron's assets in exchange for CBS stock. Hytron's Air King Products subsidiary will manufacture CBS' color television sets. [See p. 191H]



AMA Meets. The American Medical Assn., meeting in Atlantic City June 11-15, reviewed the most striking medical advances of the past year. Dr. Chas. B. Huggins and Dr. D. M. Bergenstal, both of the U. of Chicago, showed that the removal of the adrenals benefits sufferers from cancer of the prostate. 4 Met. Life Ins. Co. scientists reported that 15 million overweight Americans face an earlier death than normal persons. Dr. Richard L. Meiling, chairman of the Armed Forces Medical Council, stated that the Armed Forces will require 13,000 physicians continually on active duty for 10 years. Dr. I. S. Ravdin of Johns Hopkins criticized unethical practices such as overcharging and needless operations. Dr. Louis H. Bauer, N.Y. heart specialist, was elected president for 1952. [See Vol. X, p. 232A-B]

New Mental Institute. A pioneer $2 million Institute for Psychosomatic & Psychiatric Research & Training was opened at Michael Reese Hospital in Chicago June 2. Dr. Roy R. Grinker, institute director, said it would emphasize the concept that both "mind and body constitute an inseparable unit which requires the cooperation of many specialists." [See pp. 166N-167A]

Television. RCA explained engineering details of its tri-color television tube in N.Y. June 19. [See p. 191H-J] . . . A demonstration of the CBS color system was televised to Chicago for the first time June 18 . . . The Ford Foundation announced June 13 in N.Y. a study to determine how commercial television can raise the cultural level of TV. Concern was voiced by educational broadcasters over the plan. [See p. 164A] . . . The Advertising Federation of America put television through a clinical test in St. Louis June 13. General opinion is that it will not hurt other media . . . 10 businessmen set up the Fair Television Practices Comm. in N.Y. June 19. Its purpose: to unite public opposition to box-office television . . . Roosevelt Enterprises, Inc. was formed in N.Y. to produce and package radio and television shows June 19. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be president. [See 131B]

FCC Aides Demand Ruling. 3 FCC officials June 15 in Washington criticized the recommendation of an examiner that the commission drop its "slanted news" case against radio stations KMPC of Los Angeles, WJR of Detroit and WGAR of Cleveland, all owned by the late G. A. Richards. Richards, accused of discrimination against Democrats, FDR and Jews, died May 28.

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ending June 16

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$21,756,000,000	$21,756,000,000	$24,232,000,000
Currency circulation	$27,499,000,000	$27,520,000,000	$26,993,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$18,992,000,000	$19,048,000,000	$13,394,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,117,412,653	$8,769,093,957	$7,741,246,723
England note circulation (£)	1,340,875,000	1,337,132,000	1,286,636,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)*	6,158,195	5,828,759	7,929,016
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	142.25	141.37	130.47
Bond sales	$13,327,420	$13,141,600	$23,665,700
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	98.47	98.77	101.52
SEC composite stock index (265 U.S. stocks)	182.8	179.3	.....
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	149,119	142,217	195,643
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,168,350	6,169,250	5,305,450
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,620,000	9,757,000	9,326,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]6,733,662,000	6,444,741,000	5,920,827,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]813,326	744,644	795,852
PRICES:			
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$7.07	$7.08	$5.94
Wheat (bu.)	$2.69⅛	$2.66	$2.47⅛
Corn (bu.)	$1.99	$1.98	$1.69½
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	[d]181.7	181.9	157.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	[b]311	273	302
Failures (June 7)‡	172	132	164
	April	**March**	**April 1950**
Imports	$1,024,400,000	$1,099,600,000	$585,000,000
Exports	$1,372,300,000	$1,280,500,000	$659,000,000

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 95 cities, June 6 [b]June 9 [c]June 2 [d]June 12

Paper Sold. The *St. Louis Star-Times* was bought by the Pulitzer-owned *Post-Dispatch* for $3,500,000 to $5,000,000 June 15 and ceased publication. [See Vol. X, p. 143B]

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Students Fail Geography. A geography survey published June 11 by *The New York Times* which covered 4,752 students in 42 colleges and universities indicated a "shocking" lack of knowledge of U.S. and world geography. Fewer than 50% of the students knew the approximate population of the U.S., some of the answers being off by 3 to 4 billion. [See Vol. X, pp. 419L, 54J]

Educational Funds. Ford Foundation grants: $2,280,000 April 26 for a fellowship program to help train younger college instructors and thus reduce "the shock of mobilization" to U.S. colleges; $90,000 April 30 to the Joint Com. on Educational Television; $500,000 May 6 to speed resettlement of refugee scientists, artists and intellectuals. Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, 49, resigned as president of the State U. of N.Y. May 16, effective by Sept. 1, to become vice president of the Ford Fund for Advancement of Education. [See pp. 143F-G, 135L; Vol. VIII, 392G]

A Natl. Fund for Medical Education to give financial aid to U.S. medical schools was launched in New York May 16 with initial gifts totaling $1 million. It will try to raise $5 million a year. Herbert Hoover is honorary chairman; S. Sloan Colt, Bankers Trust Co. president, its president.

A Cordell Hull Foundation for Intl. Education was established in New York May 9. Initial endowment, according to Dr. Harvie Branscomb, chancellor of Vanderbilt U., Nashville, is "several million dollars." [See Vol. X, p. 180N]

Baptists Meet. The American Baptist Convention meeting in Buffalo June 11-15 was told that the average salary of its 5,000 ministers was $2,400 in 1947, $2,700 in 1950. The convention urged state and national FEPCs and an educational program to eliminate job prejudice and injustice. It condemned lotteries, bingo and other "innocent" gambling, opposed peacetime UMT. Dr. Kenneth S. Latourette, professor of missions and oriental history at Yale U., was elected president. [See Vol. X, p. 182P]

Presbyterian Membership. A record 2,448,596 persons are members of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., the Rev. Hugh Evans reported in Cincinnati May 22. [See Vol. X, 167K]

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Rose DiMaggio, 72, baseball's most famous mother; June 18 in San Francisco. [Vol. IX, p. 152G]

George A. Dobbie, 71, industrialist; in Galt, Ont. May 24.

Princess Elizabeth de Orleans e Braganza, 76, former Countess Dobrezenski de Dobrzenicz, widow of Dom Pedro of Brazil, mother-in-law of Dom Duarte Nuno of Braganza (pretender to the Portuguese crown); June 11 near Lisbon.

Msgr. Valerius Trajan Frentiu, 76, Bishop of Oradea Mare in Rumania; in prison in Rumania (Rome report June 15).

Hamilton Fyfe, 81, dean of British foreign correspondents; in nursing home in Eastbourne, England June 19.

Walter Gerber, 59, once hailed as greatest shortstop in big leagues, with Browns 1917-1928; June 19 in Columbus, O.

Dr. Curvin H. Gingrich, 70, *Popular Astronomy* editor, Carleton College professor; June 17 in Northfield, Minn.

Fed. Judge T. Alan Goldsborough, 73, Congressman (D., Md) 1921-39, FDR-appointed judge (1939) who attained prominence in 2 decisions against John L. Lewis and UMW in 1946, 1948; June 16 in Washington. [See Indexes Vols. III, VI-IX, XI]

Rev. Dr. Theodore A. Greene, 61, New Britain, Conn. church leader designated as director of Washington office of Natl. Council of Churches; June 9 in Washington of heart attack.

Sir William Clare Lees, 76, British cotton & textile industrialist; May 26 in Hollingsworth, Cheshire.

Vice Adm. Newton Alexander McCully, 84, US naval attaché in Russia 1914-17 who adopted 7 Russian children during Bolshevik revolution; June 13 in St. Augustine, Fla.

Adm. P. W. Nelles, 59, who modernized Canada's Navy while Chief of Naval Staff for 10 years (until 1945); June 13 in Victoria.

Peter Andreyevich Pavlenko, 52, Stalin Prize-winning Russian novelist and scenarist, June 16 in Moscow. [See Vol. IX, p. 95B]

Will Ross, 62, hospital-supply leader, crusader against tuberculosis; May 31 in Milwaukee of cancer.

Dr. Ruell Sloan, 42, pathologist, curator of Army Medical Museum; June 17 in Chevy Chase, Md. of a heart attack.

SPORTS

Baseball. Outfielder Andy Pafko of the Chicago Cubs was traded to the Brooklyn Dodgers in an 8-player deal June 15 (trade deadline). The Dodgers also obtained pitcher Johnny Schmitz, a 2d baseman and a catcher and sent catcher Bruce Edwards, infielder Eddie Miksis, outfielder Gene Hermanski and pitcher Joe Hatten to the Cubs.

The Yankees obtained pitcher Bob Kuzava from Washington for pitchers Tom Ferrick, Fred Sanford and Bob Porterfield. The Yanks also got pitcher Stubby Overmire from the Browns for pitcher Tommy Byrne and cash. [See Vol. X, pp. 200G, 192B]

Wally Westlake, 3d baseman and leading home-run hitter of the Pittsburgh Pirates, and pitcher Cliff Chambers were sent to the St. Louis Cardinals in exchange for pitchers Howie Pollet and Ted Wilks, catcher Joe Garagiola, outfielder Bill Howerton and infielder Dick Cole. [See p. 152H]

Billy Southworth resigned as Boston Braves' manager June 18. Tommy Holmes, 33, ex-Boston player managing Hartford this year, succeeded him. [See Vol. IX, pp. 272M, 232C]

Ted Kazanski, 17, Detroit high school shortstop, signed with the NL Phillies for an $80,000 bonus June 11. [See p. 176G]

Boxing. Joe Louis, 37, 211¼ lbs., knocked out Lee Savold, 35, 190 lbs., in the 6th round in New York June 15. The fight, televised in 8 movie theaters in 6 cities for the first time, was a sellout. England recognized Louis as world champ because of the victory. [See p. 144L-M; Vol. X, 184C]

Crew Racing. Intercollegiate Rowing Assn. regatta on Ohio River at Marietta, O. June 16: won by U. of Wisconsin (first Midwest varsity to do so) in 7:50.5 for 2 mi. Junior varsity won by Calif., freshman by Washington. [See Vol. X, p. 200E]

Fencing. Natl. foils team championship June 16 in Detroit: won by Fencers Club of N.Y. [See Vol. X, p. 200D]

Golf. U.S. Open June 16 at Birmingham, Mich.: won by Ben Hogan for the 3d successive year, with 282 strokes for 72 holes. [See p. 120M; Vol. X, 191M]

Women's Weathervane cross-country golf tournament play-off in Great Neck, N.Y. June 17: Patty Berg defeated defending champ Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Zaharias by one stroke. [See p. 176E]

Horse Racing. Ascot Gold Cup at Ascot, Eng. June 14: won by Pan II, owned by Edouard Constant of France and ridden by Roger Poincelet, for £11,163 ($31,253). [See Vol. X, p. 200D] . . . $118,100 Belmont Stakes at Belmont, N.Y. June 16: won by C. V. Whitney's Counterpoint, David Gorman up, for $82,000. [See Vol. X, p. 191M] . . . $34,790 added Delaware Oaks at Stanton, Del. June 16: won by Walter M. Jeffords' Kiss Me Kate, Warren Mehrtens up, for $25,705. [See Vol. X, p. 191M]

MISCELLANEOUS

Faulty Shells Kill 8 Marines. 8 Marines were killed and 25 injured when 2 defective mortar shells fell short and exploded at a battalion command post during 2d Marine Div. training exercises in Camp Lejeune, N.C. June 20. [See Vol. X, p. 80M]

Montreal Fire. 35 persons, most of them woman inmates, died June 15 when fire razed the Hospice of Ste. Cunegonde, Montreal, a Catholic home for orphans and aged. [See p. 40H-J]

Plane Crash. William S. (Blimp) Friedman, 39, aviation writer and president of Air Coverage, an agency for aviation articles, was killed when an F-94 jet interceptor crashed into Long Island Sound near Bethpage, N.Y. during a demonstration flight June 15. Lt. Col. Robert Curtis, the pilot, escaped.

Gambler Mickey Cohen, 37, was convicted in Los Angeles June 20 of evading $156,123 in federal income taxes for 1946-48. The case against his wife was dropped. [See p. 132C-D]

Dr. Henry M. Garsson, jailed for bribery and defrauding the Govt. on World War II munitions contracts, was paroled from federal prison in Danbury, Conn. June 11. [See Vol. IX, p. 392J]